

Christian Weekly Press.
This family journal is published this morning, and for sale at the counting-room, at three cents single. The Weekly Press is a large paper, filled with solid reading matter, consisting of news, literature and independent discussion of the topics of the day. Taking into consideration the quantity and quality of its contents, it is the cheapest journal published. Price one dollar a year, twelve copies for nine dollars, with mail and postage to the order of the publisher.

Progress of the American Foreign Missionary Society.

At the recent annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the following accounts were given of the progress of the work of converting the heathen. The official report of the Board estimates the total number of souls who have been converted by the missions of the Board since its organization at fifty thousand hopeful converts. A large portion of these were in the Sandwich Islands, which were for many years the favorite field for missionary effort. A former Consul from the United States stated that the hopeful conversions of the Missionaries did not in the majority of the cases prove to be permanent ones, although they still continued on the records, but even if half of the hopeful converts proved to be truly regenerate, it leaves twenty-five thousand souls matched for inevitable perdition—a work the magnitude of which no finite mind can estimate.

It was stated that but ten millions of dollars had been expended by the Board during its whole existence, showing that these souls have been converted at the rate of \$200 each, or, estimating one-half the hopeful as real conversions, at \$400 each. Will the American people allow the heathen to be lost when they can be saved at so cheap a rate?

The present number of enrolled members in all the missions is 23,000. The average additions during the last ten years have been 1,500, and the annual expenditures about \$150,000, averaging about \$20 for each new member. An impression prevails with many that the heathen are more susceptible to the preaching of the gospel than actually Christian people, who have grown up under it. These financial statements throw some light on this question, and offer much encouragement to Christian nations. It has often been stated that Mr. Burckhard, a revival preacher of great experience, offered to contract to convert the people of any town at \$10 a head. Mr. Burckhard was a man unusually blessed in this work, but from the two statements, estimating also the superiority of his ability, an approximate estimate can be made of the comparative labor of converting heathen and Christian nations.

The Board say that the call is urgent from China, where "Providence is shaking the foundations of the Empire, doubtless to prepare more fully the way for the Gospel." The Board think that after the Christian nations have bombarded the principal cities of China, slaughtered indiscriminately their people, and laid the country under tribute, Providence will have signally prepared the Chinese mind for Christian influences.

The favorite missionary field at present is among the Nestorians and Armenians of Persia and Turkey, whose religion is so much like ours that they are termed by the Board "Oriental Christians," and of course, being near enough to orthodox to be saved, it becomes the more important that the slight difference should be removed, that they may be brought into that unity which distinguishes all denominations of Christians in this country. So marked is the effect of the preaching of the gospel among the Armenians of Constantinople, that one of the older missionaries was led to exclaim "This is a day of miracles," and another said, "It really seems as though the heavens were about to drop down upon us abundantly." The Board forcibly inquire whether, at this interesting moment, the work shall be allowed to drop for want of funds.

"The Rev. Andrew Pratt, of the Northern Armenian Mission, spoke of the incomprehensible grandeur of the revolution which God was carrying on in his mission. He said that in Persia, where six years ago there were now some hundred converted souls. Whether these souls which were converted from Armenian Christianity, were brought into Methodist Christianity, or Presbyterian, or Episcopalian Christianity, is not stated; therefore, we are unable to estimate precisely the value of a conversion of a Christian people to Protestantism, who never had any cause to protest, and whose doctrines are not more different from ours than those from each other." The Reverend gentleman said further:

"Although the poorest people in that country, they had built a church that would seat 1,500 persons. Many of them could not at the same time get enough to eat. One woman, a school-teacher, who was obliged to eat crumbs for five or six days together last summer, because they were cheap and would fill up the stomach, and that could not afford bread, came to Mrs. White and she wanted to give something; she had two undergarments, and thought she could spare one of them. Her wages were \$1.50 per month. Many who had subsisted toward building the church were obliged to take their plates, generally of copper, and sell them in the market."

Surely when this poor woman, who is obliged to eat crumbs because they are very filling at the price—filling her belly with the east wind," as Solomon described it—can derive herself of a change of an undergarment to give one to the Lord, wealthy Christians in this country, who fare sumptuously and change their undergarments every day, can not withhold.

Others, he said—

"Cases many of which had been in the family for generations, and in some cases the dresses of the bride, untouched since marriage, had been given."

Think of that, ye Christian young women, with broad phylacteries, and forty silk dresses, and two-story trunks!

Describing the careful regard of the converts for the Sabbath, he said:

"One of them, on going home from church, saw on the ground a gold piece worth a dollar. He passed by it, saying it was Stupid. However, he went back, took it between two pebbles and put it in his pocket. He did not feel quite right about it, and gave it to the native helper, and afterward came to him and asked if he did right in picking it up."

The Rev. William Clarke, of Constantinople, told what the phylacteries Turks used to say of the Christians:

"Who are these who take food and water, and make a cake and then worship it?" Now, he said, the Turks recommended it as an excellent religion for the Armenians.

The Rev. Mr. Daniel Lindley, of South Africa, described the effect of Christianity on the African, whose diet and apparel it seems to have affected more pleasantly than did that of the heathen. A lodge for a garden of cucumbers." He said that in their natural condition—

"These people were so degraded that instead of cutting their toe-nails they rasped them off with a piece of sandstone."

But conversion changes all this!

"Contrast the heathen man and woman, as seen in Africa, with the Christian. See the heathen woman digging in a field where the grass was as high as her head, while her husband was taking snuff and drinking beer at home. The Christian man, on the contrary, plowed his land with a Yankee plow—while his wife did the work of the house. The heathen slept on the ground in their huts, between their sheep and their calves. The Christians had beds and tables, with good table-cloths and writing desks."

He protested against any reduction of missionary labor, that was producing such remarkable results on the personal habits and agriculture of the Africans. The report says:

"He could not say to them that the Church in America was too much too strong to continue these salaries. Mr. Lindley closed in such a moving strain that many elderly eyes were affected to tears."

Mourning Up the Millennium.

The police station-house were filled last evening by unfortunate females that walk the streets after midnight for a livelihood. The Mayor has issued peremptory orders to bring in all girls found upon the public thoroughfares after dark, in hopes that he will be able to break up the pernicious and disgusting habit—*Gazette.*

We hardly know what else the Mayor could do in the way of reform than this. It is very well known that the masculine part of humanity in this city has been made perfectly pure by the vigorous administration of Mayor Bishop; all vice and disorder are banished from the community, and there is nothing to prevent the immediate inauguration of the millennium here, except some "unfortunate females" who walk the streets after midnight for a livelihood. Or even if this is not the only thing to stain the immaculate city, the promise which Mayor Bishop will give it, it will make people oblivious of their own sins, and lead them to thank God that they are not as these unfortunate women, and this is as near virtue as many get. No quarter (except watch-dog quarters) should be given to women who walk the streets either before or after midnight for a livelihood; or to or from their means of livelihood. The ten-hour system of labor is only allowed to the lords of creation. For a laboring woman to quit work before nightfall, would be called quiting in the face of Providence, especially by her own sex, who—the dear creatures—rarely feel as if they have got enough out of the seamstress to compensate for her minificent wages. The livelihood of these and of all women who labor for it, will often bring them on the street after nightfall, and within Mayor Bishop's moral-reform clutch. This is one of the virtues of the movement. It brings all poor women to a level. After an exhibition in the Police Court, and perhaps after being "sent up" for thirty days for want of money to pay the costs, and after having their pictures taken and hung up on exhibition, as was humbly proposed by another city paper, it is not probable that the purest woman in the city could get employment in Mayor Bishop's or any other respectable and orthodox family, and she would be compelled to go on the street for a livelihood. Thus Mayor Bishop's moral-reform machine will constantly produce a supply of raw material, while, as to reducing the present stock, the movement proposes nothing of the kind; it only puts them in the station-house over night and brings them into Court next morning, and makes them pay the costs, thus making them a source of revenue to the city—bringing good out of evil, and increasing the necessity for taking to the street.

It is probable that for a woman to be poor and obliged to labor for a livelihood, is a well-regulated mind; quite as serious an offense at walking the streets after nightfall, and it is not to be expected that Mayor Bishop will regard any discrimination between the two as at all important, and we will not urge any; but by any means which may curtail this great moral spectacle could be allowed, we would suggest that Mayor Bishop cause all the bells of the city to ring a false alarm for a quarter of an hour previous to nightfall, to warn women that after that time all who are found on the street unattended will be taken to the station-house. This courtesy is extended to the negroes in Charleston. We would by no means startle Mayor Bishop by pretending that our laboring women are as good as the Charleston negroes; yet the superior humanity which we claim for the people of the North may accord this even to working women.

It is a maxim of law that it is better that ninety-nine guilty persons should escape justice than that one innocent person should be wrongfully punished. This, however, applies only to the lords of creation. All good rules are reversed in their application to women. It is far better that any number of innocent poor women, who may be in the street after nightfall for any of the thousand necessities to which the poor are subject, should be seized in the street by Mayor Bishop's police, caged with a lot of the abandoned, and exhibited in the Police Court, which would damn any poor woman's character, than that one "unfortunate female" should walk the street with and immoral purpose.

John Stock Political Enterprise.

The friends of Mr. Bates have issued a circular, at Chicago, to the delegates, proposing to relieve the Republican party from its sectional character by furnishing it a candidate from outside the party and from a slave State. This would be an excellent partnership; the Republicans to furnish the capital stock, and Bates to put in the character.

False Flattery of a Terror.

The North-Eastern papers still continue to speak of Brigoli, as "the handsome terror." He is one of the hopelessly and decidedly the most awkward—and that is saying a great deal—artist we have ever seen on the operatic stage. He can sing very well when he chooses, which is only occasionally, but his appearance and manner are disagreeable in the extreme.

Mr. Thiers, it is said, is about to visit the field of the battle of Waterloo, to prepare materials for the eighteenth volume of his history, which will comprise the Hundred Days.

Mr. Galland writes to the *Quarterly Review* that the elder Miss Watson is about to marry M. de Molit, son of the new Danish Minister to Paris.

Conventions and Special Correspondence.

The special Chicago correspondence of the newspapers convey to the public mind a lofty and dignified impression of our politics. A delusion has been entertained that Convention assemblies to express public opinion, but the aim of a special correspondence seems to consist of quotations of the relative appreciation and depreciation of the "stock" of different candidates; and the Convention, called to give expression to the sentiments of a great party, is quoted as if it were the sort of a few political bulls and bears at Chicago, or as if it were a horse race, of which the betting and the result depended entirely on the way the candidates were jockeyed.

It is hardly necessary to say to our readers that this slang which is called correspondence, and by some "speculations," grows out of the necessities and habits of the reporters. They are under necessity to report something, and when there are no facts within their knowledge to report, do the best they can. That they talk of stock and chances going up and down every hour, long before the Convention meets, is because they have been in the habit of reporting horse-races and sensational items, and don't know the difference. The friend of some candidate, say Seward, treats them to a "nipper" and every thing seems to them rose-colored, and straightway they report to their metropolitan journal that Seward stock is high; that his friends have plenty of money and free whisky. Anon, a sore headache follows, and they pronounce Seward on the wane, and that his nomination will be a great affliction to the party. A mild tonic with a quiet Wade man brings a report that "Wade is looming up," and is prominent in the back ground, as a candidate to fall back on for a compromise. Then a supper and fixings, with a lot of Bates managers from St. Louis, causes the report to be sent specially over the wires that Bates stock is rising, and there is a disposition to select a conservative national candidate, and to nominate to win. The perfection of this style of Convention correspondence is shown when it is telegraphic and mail, as in a recent instance from Charleston, when the predictions and "stock" quotations of the mail report were strikingly contradicted by the telegraphic report in the same paper, bringing in curious juxtaposition the phases in the writers condition on different days.

It is needless to say to any observing reader that there is no use in a single correspondent, even if he were sharp, understanding to converse with the news facilities of the Associated Press. The attempt to glean after them has signally failed so far; never more so than in the recent case at Charleston. All that is reliable and worth having is reported by the Associated Press, and other correspondents are driven to bash.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Republican National Convention

LETTER FROM JOHN C. FREMONT.

Hon. David Wilmont, of Pennsylvania, Temporary Chairman.

Chicago, May 16.—Judge Staple, of California, has his hands a letter from John C. Fremont, dated Mariposa, April 12, in which he thanks the Judge for the warmth with which he is urged to become a candidate before the National Convention, and in the campaign of 1856, he has been laboring so exclusively with his private business as to be entirely shut off from the political life of the country. In the beginning of the contest he had neither political prestige, nor party organization, and had no organized body opposed to his nomination; now the case is wholly different. He has no desire to be President, but he has a strong desire to preserve unimpaired the great honor which the vote of the North reflected upon him in that campaign. He thinks it would be no honor to him to be elected, and he would only be one of the elements of discord. He concludes by saying: "The contingency which your very friendly feelings make it impossible for me to ignore, as nearly as possible. In such an event, the nomination would be accepted of course as the choice of the party, and not as the result of a struggle for a nomination."

Chicago, May 16.—The Republican National Convention assembled to-day at the wigwag. The doors were opened at eleven o'clock. Long before the hour a large concourse of people assembled around the doors, numbering many thousands more than could gain admittance. As soon as the doors were opened the entire body of the wigwag became solidly packed, and the seats in the galleries equalled closely packed ladies. The interior of the hall handsomely decorated, and not less than ten thousand persons were in the building.

At twelve o'clock the Convention was called to order by Governor Morgan, of New York, Chairman of the National Committee, who, in an appropriate address, nominated Hon. David Wilmont, of Pennsylvania, temporary chairman, which was received with great applause.

Mr. Wilmont addressed the Convention. He read the call issued by the National Committee for a National Convention to be held at Chicago on Wednesday, the 10th day of May, for the nomination of candidates to be supported for President and Vice-President, and said that usage had made it his duty to take the preliminary steps toward organizing the Convention, upon which the most momentous results are depending. No body of men of equal number were clothed with greater responsibility than those before him; he invoked them to act in a spirit of harmony, by the dignity, the wisdom and the patriotism displayed, they may be enabled to stand by the honor of the people, and strengthen in the faith that there is the Constitutional party of the country, and the only Constitutional party. He urged them to stand by the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and to maintain the like objects and doctrines. When will the end sought be accomplished, the Constitution and the Union be preserved, and the Government be administered by patriots and statesmen?

Gov. Morgan then named Hon. David Wilmont temporary President, which was carried unanimously.

Judge Mallory, of Maryland, in conducting Mr. Wilmont to the Chair, introduced him as a man who dared to do right regardless of consequence. With such men there was no such word as fail.

Mr. Wilmont briefly returned thanks for the high honor conferred upon him.

Mr. Spooner, of Ohio, moved the following order: That the Secretary, Fred. Hays, of Ohio, Thos. Pomeroy, of New York, and Henry F. Blow, of Missouri,

Rev. Mr. Humphrey, of Illinois, then delivered the opening prayer, moved that a committee of one delegate from each State and Territory be appointed to report officers for permanent organization, which was adopted.

As each Southern State and Territory presented was called, loud cheers were given. Delegates from the absent States were then called, Alabama, Mississippi and South Carolina being invited and belligerent, there will be what is vulgarly known as a scrub race for the Presidency, in which the Union candidates are as likely to be foremost as any others. Much will depend upon the events of the next month or so—upon the upshot of the existing divisions in the Democracy, upon the selection to be made by the Black Republicans at Chicago. It will not be safe for a while to hazard any predictions as to the effect of the Union nominations. All that can be said is that the candidates themselves are men of mark and standing.

HOME INTEREST.

Mr. Greeley accepted the amendment and the motion was adopted.

The Chicago Board of Trade invited the delegates to an excursion on Lake Michigan this afternoon at five o'clock.

Justice Goodrich, of Minnesota, in moving an acceptance of the invitation, paid a compliment to the people of Chicago in the liberality and enterprise displayed in the erection and decoration of the hall for the meeting of the Convention.

A motion for the appointment of a committee of one from each State and Territory, on (platform) was adopted, and laid on the table until permanent organization.

A long discussion took place on a motion that when the Convention adjourns it be to five o'clock P. M., which, eventually, prevailed.

John B. Giddings, of Ohio, was received with loud cheers. He moved to reconsider the vote accepting the invitation of the Board of Trade, and called attention to the action of similar Convention which had worried the public mind with the length of their discussions.

The vote was reconsidered, and a committee appointed to confer with the Board of Trade and fix a future time for the excursion.

Mr. Lowry, of Pennsylvania, reported that the Board of Trade had prepared a large fleet for an excursion on the Lake and would wait till six o'clock for the Convention.

Mr. Ashmun took the Chair, and was greeted with immense applause, and made a brief address.

Mr. March, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported Vice-Presidents and Secretaries from each State represented.

John J. Jones, of Ohio, reported a worthy Republican of Chicago, presented the Chair with a handsome gavel. He said it was not the wood, ivory and silver alone which made it valuable, but the fact that it was the gavel of his associations, being a piece of oak from the flag-ship of the gallant Lawrence. [Cheers.] It was an emblem of the Republican party, strong and not noisy.

Mr. Ashmun then adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mr. Tracy, of California, moved that a committee of one from each State and Territory be appointed on resolutions, and that all resolutions be referred to said committee without debate. Adopted.

Mr. Jones of New Hampshire, moved that each delegation report the name of one person to constitute a member of the Republican National Committee for the ensuing four years. Carried.

The Convention then adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

WASHINGTON, MAY 16.

SENATE.—Mr. Green, from the Committee on Territories, reported the House bill for the admission of Kansas without recommendation.

Mr. Hale offered a resolution, calling on the Postmaster General for all the facts relative to the defection of Postmaster Fowler. Mr. Davis's bill was taken up.

The proceedings of the day were unimportant. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Morris, of Ill., a resolution was adopted calling on the Postmaster General to cause to be printed, and as early as possible, all the facts and circumstances relative to the defection of Mr. Fowler, Postmaster at New York.

Mr. Overland Mail bill was taken up.

Mr. Douglas concluded his speech. Yesterday's abstract gives a fair idea of the most of the remainder.

The German Convention at Chicago.

Chicago, May 16.—At the adjourned meeting of the German Republicans to-day, resolutions were unanimously adopted to support only true Republican candidates, and to reject any compromise with the Missouri delegation tried to defend their position as supporters of Mr. Bates, but met with no success.

Among the most earnest opponents of Mr. Bates are Dr. A. Doan, of Boston, and Carl Schurz, of Wisconsin.

The resolutions of the Convention were ordered to be printed, and distributed among the delegates to the National Convention.

From Washington.

Washington, May 16.—The Japanese to-day, a visit to the State Department.

The House Committee have waited on the Embassy, extending an invitation to visit the Capitol, but they declined accepting at present, fixing no time for that purpose, nor reply to the invitations from New York and elsewhere, before having been received by the President. They are particularly observant of etiquette.

From Pike's Peak.

St. Joseph, May 16.—The Pike's Peak Express arrived this evening from Denver City the 10th. The weather was discouraging, and many were going back. Emigration from Pike's Peak is going on rapidly. Provisions were extremely scarce, and commanding fabulous prices. There was not a sack of flour in the market.

From New York.

New York, May 16.—A meeting of the friends of General Sam Houston will be held this evening. It is preliminary to a movement for his nomination for the Presidency.

Samuel J. May, of New York, who declined the office of Postmaster of New York, tendered him by the President.

River News.

Pittsburg, May 16.—River nine feet nine inches by the pike mark, and falling. Weather clear and warm.

A New Orleans Paper on the Baltimore Convention.

The New Orleans *Free Press* has the following in a late issue:

Irreproachable, and even estimable as the Union candidates may be, they are not, in our view, to be followed by any means that they claim to the suffrages of the people will be generally recognized. At this early epoch in the history of the Convention, the profound uncertainty in which the various party movements are involved, the shrewdest observer would be puzzled to form a well-founded opinion of the future. The Democratic party, however, brought about by harmonious conjunction, and healing their domestic strife, may agree upon names which will prove a lower of strength to the party. Should they thus act, it is pretty evident that a considerable proportion of the conservative elements in the Union will be attracted to them, under the conviction that the Democratic party, by thus acting, will be able to compete single-handed with the Black Republicans. Should, however, the Richmond leaders stand firm, should no reconciliation take place, and the Democratic party continue divided and belligerent, there will be what is vulgarly known as a scrub race for the Presidency, in which the Union candidates are as likely to be foremost as any others. Much will depend upon the events of the next month or so—upon the upshot of the existing divisions in the Democracy, upon the selection to be made by the Black Republicans at Chicago. It will not be safe for a while to hazard any predictions as to the effect of the Union nominations. All that can be said is that the candidates themselves are men of mark and standing.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DELAND & GOSSAGE, 74 WEST FOURTH-ST.

Have this day received a large assortment of NEW FABRICS

TRAVELING SUITS!

Barage Anglals, Poplins, etc., from \$8 to \$25.

LATEST NOVELTIES IN BLACK SILK MANTILLAS AT LOW PRICES.

French and Pusher Lace Points, Burnous and Mantillas.

TRAVELING DUSTERS.

Parasols & Sun Umbrellas.

LADIES' AND MISSES' HOOPSKIRTS AT GREAT BARGAINS.

DELAND & GOSSAGE, NO. 74 WEST FOURTH-ST.

NEW BOOKS

Just received and for sale by RICEY, MALLORY & CO., NO. 73 WEST FOURTH-STREET.

Pike's Opera-house.

"EL FUREIDIS," AN ORIENTAL ROMANCE.

By the Author of "THE LAMPFRIGHT," and "MABEL VAUGHAN." One Volume. Price \$1.

The Throne of David; From the Consecration of the Shepherd of Bethlehem, an illustration of the Shepherd, Power and Dominion of the Reign of the Shepherd, King and Prince, in a Series of Letters addressed by an Assyrian Ambassador, to his Lord and Master, the Throne of David, by the Rev. J. H. R. D. author of "The Prince of the House of David," and "The Pillar of Fire." A vol. 12mo. 25.

Letters of Alexander von Humboldt to Baron de Humboldt, 1827 to 1828, with extracts from Humboldt's Diaries, and Letters of Humboldt and others to Humboldt. By Friedrich Schlegel. 1 vol. 12mo. 25.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE NEW ENGLISH BOOKS, 55 WEST FOURTH-ST.

ENGLISH CYCLOPEDIA, Division, Arts and Sciences, 1827 to 1828, with extracts from Humboldt's Diaries, and Letters of Humboldt and others to Humboldt. By Friedrich Schlegel. 1 vol. 12mo. 25.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE, 1847 to 1848. 2 vols. 12mo. 25.

RICHARD OWEN'S PALEONTOLOGY, 2 vols. 8vo. 25.

WEDGEWOOD'S ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY, 1 vol. 8vo. 25.

HAILE ON VITAL CAUSES, 8vo. 25.

ISAAC TAYLOR ON THE TRANSMISSION OF ANIMALS, 8vo. 25.

ASTOR'S REASONSHIP AND ITS ASSOCIATE, 12mo. 32.

HARRISON ON THE USE OF MERCURY, 8vo. 25.

BOTH ON PARALYSIS AND PARALYTIC DEFORMITIES, 8vo. 25.

HAIRD ON DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND WINDPIPE, 12mo. 32.

HAIRD ON THE ACTION AND SOUNDS OF THE HEART, 8vo. 25.

HAIRD ON DISEASES OF THE RECTUM, New Edition, 8vo. 25.

ELIZA COOK'S JOTTINGS FROM MY JOURNAL, 12mo. 32.

BIOGRAPHY AND CRITICISM. Essays from the MARGY MEMOIR ON WORDS, 12mo. 32.

ALBRECHT'S PRINCIPLES OF BEAUTY IN ARCHITECTURE, 8vo. 25.

MACAULAY, THE ESSAYIST. With Photograph. 12mo. 32.

ROBERT CLARKE & CO., 55 WEST FOURTH-ST.

Patent Electrical Bee-Hive.

THE INVENTION, WHICH IS A REPERFORATOR to any other Bee-Hive, is at present on exhibition at the Galt House. It possesses many advantages over any thing yet discovered. The public are invited to call and examine it. I will sell the patent-right for manufacturing them for Territory.

ABRAM W. GAYLARD, Galt House, cor. Fifth and Main, Cincinnati, O. [may16]

ASTROLOGY.—MADAME HELL BELLS SPECIALLY announces that she commences her public sittings, and can be found at her residence, No. 47, on the west side of Madison Street, between Madison and Walnut, on Wednesday, May 17, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of consulting her on the luck of husbands, or any other business, past, present and future, and will be at the Galt House, on the 18th, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of consulting her on the luck of husbands, or any other business, past, present and future, and will be at the Galt House, on the 19th, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of consulting her on the luck of husbands, or any other business, past, present and future, and will be at the Galt House, on the 20th, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of consulting her on the luck of husbands, or any other business, past, present and future, and will be at the Galt House, on the 21st, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of consulting her on the luck of husbands, or any other business, past, present and future, and will be at the Galt House, on the 22nd, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of consulting her on the luck of husbands, or any other business, past, present and future, and will be at the Galt House, on the 23rd, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of consulting her on the luck of husbands, or any other business, past, present and future, and will be at the Galt House, on the 24th, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of consulting her on the luck of husbands, or any other business, past, present and future, and will be at the Galt House, on the 25th, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of consulting her on the luck of husbands, or any other business, past, present and future, and will be at the Galt House, on the 26th, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of consulting her on the luck of husbands, or any other business, past, present and future, and will be at the Galt House, on the 27th, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of consulting her on the luck of husbands, or any other business, past, present and future, and will be at the Galt House, on the 28th, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of consulting her on the luck of husbands, or any other business, past, present and future, and will be at the Galt House, on the 29th, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of consulting her on the luck of husbands, or any other business, past, present and future, and will be at the Galt House, on the 30th, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of consulting her on the luck of husbands, or any other business, past, present and future, and will be at the Galt House, on the 31st, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of consulting her on the luck of husbands, or any other business, past, present and future, and will be at the Galt House, on the 1st, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of consulting her on the luck of husbands, or any other business, past, present and future, and will be at the Galt House, on the 2nd, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of consulting her on the luck of husbands, or any other business, past, present and future, and will be at the Galt House, on the 3rd, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of consulting her on the luck of husbands, or any other business, past, present and future, and will be at the Galt House, on the 4th, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of consulting her on the luck of husbands, or any other business, past, present and future, and will be at the Galt House, on the 5th, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of consulting her on the luck of husbands, or any other business, past, present and future, and will be at the Galt House, on the 6th, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of consulting her on the luck of husbands, or any other business, past, present and future, and will be at the Galt House, on the 7th, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of consulting her on the luck of husbands, or any other business, past, present and future, and will be at the Galt House, on the 8th, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of consulting her on the luck of husbands, or any other business, past, present and future, and will be at the Galt House, on the 9th, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of consulting her on the luck of husbands, or any other business, past, present and future, and will be at the Galt House, on the 10th, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of consulting her on the luck of husbands, or any other business, past, present and future, and will be at the Galt House, on the 11th, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of consulting her on the luck of husbands, or any other business, past, present and future, and will be at the Galt House, on the 12th, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of consulting her on the luck of husbands, or any other business, past, present and future, and will be at the Galt House, on the 13th, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of consulting her on the luck of husbands, or any other business, past, present and future, and will be at the Galt House, on the 14th, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of consulting her on the luck of husbands, or any other business, past, present and future, and will be at the Galt House, on the 15th, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of consulting her on the luck of husbands, or any other business, past, present and future, and will be at the Galt House, on the